The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,865.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. POONAH, (2,152 tons, 300 H. P. Capt. A. M. Cockle, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
4th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,500 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd Feburary 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. MARTABAN will be despatched on MONDAY the 6th February, at noon, for Cochin, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY the 21st, and every TUESDAY fortnight thereafter, during the Season.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	6th Feb.	Leave Cochin	15th Feb.
" Ratnagherry...	9th "	" Byoore	16th "
" Malwan	9th "	" Calicut	17th "
" Vingorla	9th "	" Tellicherry	18th "
" Goa	10th "	" Cannanore	18th "
" Mangalore	11th "	" Mangalore	17th "
" Coompta	10 h "	" Coompta	18th "
" Mangalore	1 th "	" Carwar	18th "
" Cannanore	12 "	" Goa	18th "
" Tellicherry	12th "	" Vingorla	19 h "
" Calicut	12 h "	" Malwan	19th "
" Beypore	13th "	" Ratnagherry ...	20th "
Arrive Cochin	13th "	Arrive Bombay.....	20th "

For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship LEGION OF HONOUR, Captain W. Williams, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within four days from THIS DATE, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the Shipper's risk and expense.

REHEMOOBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Agent for the Captain.

No. 35, Shamji Hussaji Street, Bombay, 3rd February 1871.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufactures by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the
Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool vis Suez Canal—1st class £60; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousin, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, TRIESTE, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Suez Canal and Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI .. Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ... Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8	
" VENICE .... Rs. 158 Rs. 108	" MUNICH. Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0	

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 ditto Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ditto Li en Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open Carved Blackwood Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Crockeryware, a first-class E gish Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-noticed place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. Lucius, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stat on, Boree Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Sedgerton, an English-built light C Spring B gg, by w Naught and Arsh Horsed, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bibles, Atals, Paradise Lost, Vivian Guin vere, Plants, &c., at Cum alla Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valua le and handsome Household Furniture, Pianos, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 7th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND MASONIC NIGHT,
Under the distinguished Patronage of
The District Grand Master, the Hon'ble J. GIBBS,
The Provincial Grand Master, H. MORLAND, Esq.,
and the MASTERS, WARDENS, and BRETHREN of all the Masonic Lodges working in Bombay.

MRS. H. RICHARDSON respectfully announces to her Friends and the Public that, being reluctantly compelled through failing health to relinquish the Stage for a time, she will make her

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
THIS SEASON ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 11TH FEB.,
AS
"JOSEPHINE,"
IN THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

Assisted by several distinguished Amateurs and the splendid Band of the 49th Regiment, (by the kind permission of Major Corban and the Officers of the Regiment.)

Mrs. Richardson will present to each purchaser of a Dress Circle or Stall Ticket a beautifully-executed Photograph, by Lindley and Warren, as a memento of the above event.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY's.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will commence DISCHARGING TO-MORROW in accordance with the terms of the Bills of Lading. The following Marks are at hand:—

C V	A R H T	P
T R	K R	D P

BAN (in diamond), M (in diamond) Rice, and H A N (in diamond) D M Sugar.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent to the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the ERECTION of the TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT, near Bhosawul, up to noon of the 21st February 1871.

Drawings can be inspected, and printed Specification and Form of Tender obtained, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the sum of Ten Rupees.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORIGINAL DEED of my PROPERTY, situate at 1st Khutwally Street on the Thackoordwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, dated the 1st February 1865, and secured by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, has been LOST. All persons having any Claim, Right or Interest, by way of mortgage, purchase, or inheritance or otherwise upon or in the same are requested to make the same known in writing to me, the undersigned, within fourteen days from this date, at his residence at the abovementioned place, otherwise his or their Claim will be null and void.—Dated 7th February 1871.

RAMCHUNDER JUGONATHJEE.

WANTED.

AN English MAID SERVANT wishes to MEET with an ENGAGEMENT to proceed with a Lady to England. Good references. Terms—Passage paid and a douceur on arrival. Address, "G. P.," Post Office, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a conveniently situated and commodious BUNGALOW near the Railway Station, Poona, now in the occupation of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq. For Rent, &c., apply at the Office of DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious OUT-HOUSES and STABLING, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Suckarwati House, just vacated by G. S. JUDGE, Esq.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to Merbjeebhoy Hormusjee Sheoff, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

CAUTION

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

ROYAL APOLLO THEATRE
(NEW RECLAIMED GROUND, APOLLO BUNDER).

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEB.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chief Magistrate.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Members of the newly-inaugurated "THESPIAN" DRAMATIC SOCIETY (assisted by Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson) will give their FIRST PERFORMANCE as above.

FULL PARTICULARS SHORTLY.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY NINE DAYS ONLY.
Four of the smallest Human Beings of marriage in the World.
Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GEN TOM THUMB and WIFE,
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton.)
COM. NUTT and MISS MINNIE WARREN,
In their beautiful Performances consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.
COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... " 1
Stalls ..... " 2 |
Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.
All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.
Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe with fac simile of their Autographs on the lock for sale at each Performance. NED DAVIS, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the F RM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, the duly authorized Attorney of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affa rs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries to the extent of the amount set opposite each, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders.

Canara Treasury (6) six lacs.
Dharwar Treasury (5) five lacs.
Kattywar Treasury (3) three lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.
The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days aft r acceptance.

W. E. GORDON,
Officiating Deputy Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 4th February 1871.

In the matter of the TRUST ESTATE of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

ALL CREDITORS of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF are hereby required on or before the FIRST day of MARCH next, to attend at the Trustee's Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and prove their Claims against the Estate and receive the Dividend which will be declared on that day. In default of compliance with the Notice on or before the said date, the Trustee will immediately thereafter proceed to close the Accounts of the Estate, and make a Final Distribution of Assets amongst those Creditors who have proved their Claims and received the Dividend already declared.

G. R. WILSON,
Sole Trustee of the Estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.
6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 16th day of next will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Bank, No. 15, Medow Street, Fort, for the despatch of he following business:—

1. To receive the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2. To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small Cash Balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4. To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers, and Papers of this Bank should be deposited, and on what conditions, if any.

5. To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, } Liquidators.
N. M. WADIA,

Bombay, 9th January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bond rs, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Des atch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAN', INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, passed on the 16th August 1870, and duly confirmed, do hereby MAKE a CALL of SEVENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share, and do hereby appoint and direct that Shareholders on the Contents Register do pay the sum of Rs. 50, as a first instalment of the said Call, into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on or before the 28th proximo, and that Shareholders on the Bombay Register do pay the like amount, into the same Bank, at Bombay, on or before the same day.

The undersigned will, when the amount of certain liabilities of the Company, at present unadjusted, shall have been ascertained, issue a further notice, stating what further instalment or instalments (if any out of the balance of Rs 25 per Share will be required to meet such liabilities, and fixing the time and place for the payment of such instalment or instalments.

On the presentation of the Bank receipts at the Registered Offices of the Company in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, an acknowledgment of the payment of the several instalments will be enfaced upon the Share Certificates.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, }
ADAANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, No. 5, Beadnick Street, 21st January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd and 17th March 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th February, and 10th and 24th March 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd, 17th, and 31st March 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 3rd February and 3rd and 31st March 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd March, and 14th April 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 7th and 21st February, and 7th and 21st March 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 14th and 28th February, and 14th and 28th March 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busserah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th February, and 6th and 20th March 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 25th February, and 25th March 1871.

Managing Agents ..... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay ..... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
" Madras ..... Messrs. BINNY & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following properties:—

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapoor, in the Deccan, known as Brigadier Lawrence's Bungalow, registered under No. 31, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Ramaswamy Moodliar, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutcherry or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

Lot 2.

"All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also, by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm registered under No. 25, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, and at the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 30.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jaconet, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Linen Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Robe and Petticoat Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace set of Collar and Sleeves, with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The New Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Tartatans, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tartatan and Tulle Tartatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Houtten Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Flounces, Worked and Trimmed, from Rs 8, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 8 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 12 to 35.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 15, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2, to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinoe," and Alpacas.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boarding-house wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 6 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Rs 1 to 2, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Barnanis, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Iss. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
50,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	240
9,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
18,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,605
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	153
750	2,500	2,500	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318,3,0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		287
...	£2	109,15	do.	Do. New £20 shares		126
...	£2	48,10,2	do.	Do.		...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co		1,100
...	£18	496,5,1	do.	Do. New Shares		300

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	750ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	300ps	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	1,125	250ps	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
500	500	all	60ps	Do. New	580
500	1,000	all	200ps	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	4,000	all	....	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	1,000	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	1,000	1,000	....	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
400	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,000	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	200	2,000	127 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	400	350 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	325
125	3,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,000
150	3,000	all	150 ps	Timoweiy Press Co.	1,900
200	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*For share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,375
500	2,500	all	125ps	Alliance Spinning	2,625
100	5,000	all	....	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,015
1936	150	150	...	Broach Mills	275
100	5,000	all	....	Disarmisway Spinning	2,440
750	2,000	all	150 ps	Great Eastern	1,820
2,500	1,000	all	80	Manockji Petit's	1,115
800	1,500	all	200	Oriental	2,300
870	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5ps.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	30
500	1,000	800	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Croscher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dividend.		
500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	29
5	191		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...		East India Bank	14
200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	681	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,250	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
1,250	1,140	...	D'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	do. do.	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Documents	do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	106
Four per cent.	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	¢ per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-2
Gold Leaf	,,	15-2
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	106

CALCUTTA.—3RD FEBRUARY, 1871.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-10 to 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 107-4.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-8.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares only a small number, at Rs. 1,355, and one for Rs. 1,360.

National Bank shares only a few, at Rs. 111.

Assam Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 210.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, yesterday, at Rs. 320.

—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 4th February, compared with the statement issued on the 28th January:—

Liabilities.	28th Jan.	4th Feb.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 6,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 30,00,000		
Second Issue of do. ... ,, 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	70,47,122	81,77,740
Do. do. at Branches.	24,87,295	27,58,980
Other Deposits	212,76,991	230,82,371
Post Bills	10,27,605	10,31,616
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,89,595	4,83,933
Rs.	392,18,508	389,50,540

Assets.		
Government Securities	12,81,185	15,56,395
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,84,642	20,91,032
Loans, on Security of do. do.	10,27,089	10,29,724
Current Accounts overdrawn	5,269	10,949
Bills Discounted	49,49,854	54,68,947
Stamps	6,316	6,297
Head Stock ... Rs. 4,44,008		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000	4,44,008	4,44,008
Bullion	7,84,111	9,11,595
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,04,091	11,13,209
Cash and Currency Notes	17,18,361	253,77,474
Rs.	392,18,508	389,50,540

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Brooke, Captain, Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Hare, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Davids, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Lloyd, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Phillips, Captain, late 19th Regiment N. I., from furlough, from England.

Danberry, Captain, 9th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

Grattan, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Rajkote.

Rooke, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Pedder, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

Lloyd, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Duckering, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Native Infantry, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General, of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on tour of Inspection, to Surat.

Fraser, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Elliot, Captain, Royal Artillery, on privilege leave, to Umballa.

Brown, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Brown, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Roorkee.

Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Bellary.

Burlee, Captain, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Dhoolia.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53′ 39″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 11s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 4th February.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fair	29·944 in.
Temperature of the Air	77·4 ,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	68·7 ,,
Dew Point	64·5 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·646 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0·0 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	84·0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	71·4 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—N, NE, NW, SNW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours	281 miles.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH FEBRUARY.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	No ship	
	Cases	,,	,,
	Seeds	,,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolins & Colr bulk	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee	,,	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 10 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Lalla Rookh	Willis	Calcutta, Jan. 7.
	Mima Thomas (s)	Craver	Constantinople, Dec 31

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	India (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Rathn	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Nicrd, Hamre, to Akyab.

Schooner Eagle, Nacoda, to Tuticorin, &c.

Ship George Kendall, Kerr, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Teazer, to Jeddah and Hoodoodah.

Steamer Comorin, to Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.

3 Thales (s) ..... Lamont ..... Hongkong, Jan 19.

China (s) ..... Gardner ..... Hongkong, Jan. 29.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.

1 Penang (s) ..... Bombay.

Himalaya (s) ..... Rangoon.

2 Edinburgh (s) ..... London.

Passengers sailed per s s Edinburgh—From Madras to London—Mr W D Hashall, Mr A Maude, Mr W Ailsmour and Mr W, Freeman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

DeRuyter (s), 3 packages hardware, Tajubhoy Allybhoy.

Wellesley (s), 47 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers; 1 case cut tobacco, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons; 3 bales carpets, Bomanjee Parpia; 65 cases provisions, Ebram Tar Mahomed & Co.

Nelson, 1 case haberdashery, Ebram Tar Mohomed & Co.; 9 cases glass, lamps, &c., Peerozsha Shapoorjee Setna; 10 casks medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee; 28 cases foolscap paper, Canjee Khetsee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 4 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima.

DeRuyter (s), 1 case wool ns, Asquith & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 1 case hardware, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 2 casks plateware, &c., Ebram Abdool Cader.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 37 bales skins, Cheence Esmail & Co.; 47 cases gum, Hajee Adam Essack.

Pooma (s), 200 packages coffee, Soondersdas Mooljee.

Nelson, 500 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 62 chests mother o' pearl shells, Poonjee Gungajul.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodhowjee, 1,200 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Manoredass.

Duke of Edinburgh, 2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Daphne, 2 bales cotton, Hujarmull Nursingdas.

Orlando (s), 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 525 bundles galls, Vulubjee Jairam.

Maritana, 300 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 26 bales cotton Megjee Mooljee.

Remington, 83 bales cotton, Oobhajee Chapsee.

Sir Walter Scott, 19 bales cotton, Gunesdass Narsingdas; 578 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 40 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee; 50 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tribhowandass; 850 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Bellona (s), 35 bales cotton, Kumelsey Premjee; 55 bales wool, Ruttonsee Callianjee.

Neera (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 111 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 15 bales skin and 101 bales wool, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.; 25 bales wool, Rehmoobhoy Mohomed; 71 bales cotton, Muncookram Candass; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimniram; 70 bales cotton, Dewjee Mooljee; 26 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vusonjee; 100 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee; 1000 bundles gall, Pursotam Naronjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 65 bales cotton, Nundrum Moochund; 60 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 62 bales cotton, P. Purboodass.

Pooma (s), 125 bales wool, Laljee Cooverjee; 290 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Wellesley (s), 32 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 400 bales gall, Damjee Amersee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pooma (s), 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pooma (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 114 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 62 bales cotton, Jairaz Peerbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb.	11 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	13 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	29 ...	11 A.M. ...	
China	,,	16 ...	6 P.M 15th	7 A.M.
Australia	,,	16 ...	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,,	11 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	... February	... 11	Wednesday	... July	... 19
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... do	... 26
Do	... do	... 25	Do	... August	... 2
Do	... March	... 4	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 25	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... April	... 1	Do	... September	... 6
Do	... do	... 8	Do	... do	... 13
Do	... do	... 15	Do	... do	... 20
Do	... do	... 22	Saturday	... do	... 30
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... October	... 7
Do	... May	... 6	Do	... do	... 14
Do	... do	... 13	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... do	... 20	Do	... do	... 28
Do	... do	... 27	Do	... November	... 4
Wednesday	... do	... 31	Do	... do	... 11
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... do	... 18
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... do	... 28	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do	... 23
			Do	... do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

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CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	... February	... 16	Wednesday	... August	... 2
Do	... March	... 2	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 16	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... do	... 30	Do	... September	... 13
Do	... April	... 13	Do	... do	... 27
Do	... do	... 27	Thursday	... October	... 12
Wednesday	... May	... 10	Do	... do	... 26
Do	... do	... 24	Do	... November	... 9
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... December	... 7
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 4
			Do	... do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	... February	... 16	Wednesday	... August	... 30
Do	... March	... 16	Do	... September	... 27
Do	... April	... 13	Thursday	... October	... 26
Wednesday	... May	... 10	Do	... November	... 23
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... December	... 21
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 18

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets, can be posted up to 6 P.M. on the day previous to the above dates. An after Packet for late letters is kept open till 7 A.M. of the day of the Steamer's departure.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—February 2nd, at Midnapore, the wife R L Martin, Esq, of a son.

DEATHS.

WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE—At Lockimpore, Upper Assam, George Douglass, son of Captain J H Willoughby-Osborne, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

CRANENBURGH—February 3rd, at Calcutta, of spleen and profuse bleeding, Mabel Janet, the seventh daughter of the late P M Cranenburgh, Esq, aged 8 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

TURNER—January 31st, at Alta Villa, Bangalore, the wife of L Turner, Esq, 16th Queen's Lancers, of a daughter.

WARLOW—January 30th, at Salem, the wife of Captan Picton Warlow, Superintendent of Police, of son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

POLLOCK—February 2nd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. Pollock, Sub-Medical Department, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

M. GAMBETTA intends to carry on the Government on his own account! Such is the cheerful announcement made by the telegraph. If he can make good his words, expel the Germans, and save France, he will be a hero, if he cannot he will be —— perhaps guillotined. It is hard to say that M. Gambetta or M. Anyone Else has not the right to save France if he can, but what would M. Gambetta say if the Count of Chambord, or the Count of Paris, or Napoleon III., or Marshal Bazaine tried to save France in the same way? Their right to do so is quite as good as his. He is acting on his own authority; they would not do more. Louis Napoleon, when he struck the *coup d'état*, acted precisely on the principle which animates M. Gambetta—he held the then Government, which included a Ministry and an Assembly, up to indignation and ridicule and set about saving France on his own account. The new move of M. Gambetta complicates the settlement of the questions at issue, for there are now two Governments, one in Paris, and one peripatetic. It may be said that the Assembly will decide between the two, but in the interval M. Gambetta, without any warrant, will be carrying on war under cover of an armistice. It may be doubted whether the continuance of an armistice is possible under these conditions. Perhaps some General will cut the knot.

The armistice, we now learn, did not extend to the Departments where Garibaldi and Bourbaki were making war. This explains the persistence of General von Manteuffel and the flight of the French over the Swiss frontier. The siege of Belfort is to continue, a fact giving colour to the report that Belfort is to be included in the ceded territory. Of course Besançon way be invested, since it lies in the field where war may still go on. It is not wonderful that the home journals were full of gloomy anticipations. France is now distinctly threatened with civil war by the refusal of M. Gambetta to endorse the agreement made by his colleagues at Versailles—a foreshadowing of the dire calamities that may befall in France when the war is at an end.

It will be seen, from the latest telegram, that our doubts respecting the authenticity of the alleged terms of peace were reasonable.

THE North-West Provinces have been very hardly hit by the Financial Resolution of December. Whether Bombay will be worse off or not we shall know, when Government has made its calculations and arrived at the conclusion that it will be expedient to publish them; but for the sake of the taxpayers we trust their lot will not be so hard as that of the North West. The "case" of that province is forcibly stated in a despatch signed by Mr. Elliott, on behalf of Sir William Muir, and published in the local *Government Gazette* of February 1. In his able paper Mr. Elliott shows that while the nominal burden thrown on the provinces by the Financial Resolution is £48,030—the proportion of the £350,000 which the Supreme Government put in its own pocket—the real burden is no less than £203,957, a sum which will have to be met by increased taxation! It is shown that the deficit on that portion of the Imperial budget now made provincial, were all charges to stand as they stood on the 14th December, would be £94,049, and that, even if the charges for certain establishments decidedly imperial, are deducted, as proposed by Sir William Muir, the deficit on the transferred imperial heads of charge will be £65,189. Coupling this with the deficit on the Public Works Budget heretofore local, there is a total Public Works deficit of £108,289. Of course these figures are based on the "wants" of the provinces as estimated by the local Government; on its idea of what is due to the credit of the administration and to the public; and we must infer that the Government feels these wants most keenly, that it is animated by a desire to do itself credit and benefit the public, for the despatch which points out the delusive character of the financial resolution, also contains the proposals for raising the additional taxes. If Lord Mayo is really sincere in his expressed wish to raise all over India larger revenues in order to sacrifice them on the altar of Improvement, he must be gratified at the effect produced by the application of his Resolution to the North-West Provinces. The people of those provinces will have to thank his Government for the high privilege of paying twenty lakhs of new taxation. Probably the taxpayers of Bombay will enjoy the same privilege and put up prayers for the Sircar accordingly.

Good judges are of opinion that the admission made by the Supreme Government in the Financial Resolution are cheaply bought at the price, and we confine ourselves to pointing out what the price is, a price that will certainly not augment the content or confidence of the people in British rule. The admissions of the Imperial Government are large enough to upset the whole of their theory and practice of finance. They imply that the present system is based on a wrong principle, the principle of making the imperial exchequer a contributory to the local exchequers, instead of making the local exchequers contributories to the exchequer of the Indian Empire. For the Financial Resolution admits that the Imperial Government is incompetent to fulfil the gigantic and unprecedented task it has undertaken; that the local Governments could both raise and spend money better than the Imperial Government; and that they could provide for the wants as well as humour the wishes of the people better than the remote agents of Imperial authority. On the other hand, we are free to admit that there are grounds for distrusting the prudence of local Governments, and that unless great care were taken by the Secretary of State in appointing Governors, financial decentralization might become another name for local extravagance, if not local profligacy. In the long run the advantages of provincial independence and provincial responsibility, within defined limits, would be greater than the disadvantages; for public opinion and party credit would operate to secure comparatively good appointments and an observance of decency in the disposal alike of revenue and patronage. If however the rule of finance is to consist in satisfying what may be called the "wants" of the country, not only must there be much additional taxation, but the privilege of borrowing must be conceded freely to imperial and local state servants. The satisfaction of "wants," however, as a rule of conduct, has never yet answered either for a man or a State; and the authorities in India are more exempt from human failings and therefore no more fitted than other authorities to be trusted with the extensive powers required to fulfil the demands of the rule.

In no country, not even where private enterprise is active, are the "wants" of that country satisfied, and still less can they be satisfied in India where there is little private enterprise. Not what you want to do but what you can afford to do should be the rule. We admit the great temptations, we admire and sympathise with the feelings which prompt energetic public servants, and stimulate the inventive faculties of promoters, to scheme out modes of satisfying "wants"; but we say that the limit should be the means fairly available, tested by what is politic and expedient, and not the means demanded to satisfy the "wants." There are limits to taxation, there are no limits to the wants of man. Until the Government of India reverses the principle at the bottom of the Financial Resolution, and until the other principle of satisfying or striving to satisfy wants, without reference to means, is got rid of altogether, the system of government in India will be seriously defective in two important particulars. In the meantime, it appears the Supreme Government is doing little more than altering a few labels, calling things provincial hitherto called imperial; but leaving the burden of taxation pretty nearly what it was before, perhaps a little heavier. Certainly in the North-West Provinces certain taxpayers will have to contribute a very large additional sum to the amount they paid before, and to them the reduction of the specially-imposed income-tax will be equivalent to no reduction at all.

MR. R. W. MATTHEWS, of the Currency Department, has been appointed Government Auditor of the New Bank of Bombay.

THE Bank of Madras last week lowered its rate of interest on loans on the security of Government paper half per cent. The rate of discount on bills has been reduced one per cent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR C. W. D'OYLEY, Deputy Superintendent of Studs, has, we learn from the "Englishman," been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Studs during the absence on furlough of Major J. K. Cowper.

A LONDON contemporary states that "the Austrian Government has just marked its high admiration of the linguistic attainments of Dr. Leitner [Principal of the Government College, Lahore] by conferring upon him the Order of the Iron Crown of the Third Class."

THE Madras Government considers that the principle of the exemption from Income-tax by the Supreme Government in their letter dated 23rd September 1870, of passage-money granted to *widows* by the Military Fund, is equally applicable to the similar grants made to *officers* proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, and has directed that these latter be exempted accordingly.

THE "Bangalore Herald" has been informed that a court of inquiry is to be held shortly at Bellary to inquire, it is supposed, into the inner economy of the 3-60th Rifles, Colonel Knox of H. M.'s 18th Hussars to be president, and Colonel Falls, of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Colonel Dalyell, of the 21st Fasiliers, members. The Court, it is understood, is convened under orders from the Horse Guards.

IN confirming the appointment of Mr. Westland to the post of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, as a permanent measure, the Supreme Government is said to have observed that that has been done pending the result of a reference made to the Secretary of State, on the subject of reducing the *status* of all the Under-Secretaries to the India Government, a subject which has been pending the consideration of the Supreme Government for sometime past.

THE official returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the seven months ended the 31st October last, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show a grand total of imports of the value of Rs. 19,74 22,093 against Rs. 17,76,14,505, and of exports of Rs. 32,58,31,965 against Rs. 31,17,36,173. The imports of treasure for the same period amounted to Rs. 3,40,23,632 against Rs. 8,30,99,086, and the exports to Rs. 1,45,50,212 against Rs. 59,06,456. Import duty to the amount of Rs. 2,50,53,331 was collected against Rs. 2,33,35,799, and export duty to the amount of Rs. 31,04,362 against Rs. 21,82,159.

THERE are various theories of the cause of earthquakes. By a Surat paper we are informed that the uneducated Hindoos there "believe that when the world becomes sinful, the *Shes Nay* (a kind of serpent) on whom the world stands, turns its side and hence such shocks of earthquakes are felt." A correspondent at Gowhatty in Assam mentions another popular notion:—"At about 11 P.M. on Friday last (27th) we were rudely roused from sleep by a heavy shock of earthquake. It seemed as if a giant had jumped on my bungalow. Hence the belief among the natives in Assam that earthquakes are caused by the periodical leaps of mountain gods from one mountain to another."

THE LOOSHAI RAID.

THE following official telegrams have been placed at the disposal of the press by the Bengal Government:—

Mr. MacWilliam telegraphs on the 30th—

"Daly has come in from Monierkhall leaving 40 police and sepoys. Raiders retired during night of 28th. Police behaved with great courage. Eglinton, who was in stockade from first to last, thinks that raiders lost about 30 killed and wounded."

Telegram of 2nd says—

"No prisoners were taken and the bodies of the slain were in every case carried away by raiders. Their clothing consists of a long *khesh* completely covering body from head to middle of calf, and a pugri. A few of them had black *khesh*es, but the majority white. Behaviour very different to that of raiders of 1869. Sepoys at Monierkhal say that there are old mutineers amongst raiders. I learnt from Looshais last year that there were some old mutineers in the villages of Boota, Vonolel's son.

"The Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hills telegraphs on the 2nd, that steps are being taken to find out who the raiders are. He has no doubt that the Howlongs are mainly concerned, and if the Syloos are not actively engaged, they at least allow a free passage to the raiders through their country.

"Raiders supposed to be Looshais have attacked the south coast of Munipore. Troops are out after them. The Political Agent thinks the raid is on account of Vonolel's death."

The following private telegrams from Cachar are published by the "Englishman":—

BOWLEAR GARDENS, JAN. 30, 11 A.M.

"Work stopped. Attack hourly expected. Fighting at Monierkhall.

"Mr. Sellar was safe at Kutleecherra on the 27th."

CACHAR, 1ST, 15 h.

"Dermeakhall looted by Looshais. Self, coolies, and buildings saved. Stores taken. Hard fighting three days. Twelve sepoys killed."

BARRY-KANDY, JAN. 31, 15-45.

"Mustered all my coolies at Monacherra. Great excitement everywhere. A guard posted at Barry-Kandy will take coolies to Bondookmara until excitement subsides."

The "Englishman" learns that news has been received from Mr. Burland, who accompanied Mr. Edgar into the Looshai country. He writes from Changsil on the 23rd January:—

"So far here we are doing very well, and leave for the Sonai to-morrow or the day after. I do not think it probable that we shall be back to Cachar till the early part of April, that is, if we can carry out the programme we have drawn up."

It is

DISPUTE BETWEEN A SERVANT AND HIS MASTERS.

At the Small Cause Court on Friday last a case of some importance to the public came on for hearing, before Mr. J. O'Leary, first judge, in which a European named John Gollan, a cutter by profession, sued Messrs. J.W. Watson, Son and Co., to recover Rs 1,000 made up of the following sums—Rs. 100 on account of wages due to the plaintiff for the month of December 1870, and Rs. 900, damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of his having been wrongfully dismissed by defendant from his employ.

Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne), solicitor, for the plaintiff; Mr. Macfarlane (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey), solicitor, for the defence.

Mr. Payne in opening the case stated that the plaintiff, Mr. John Gollan, entered into an agreement with the defendants in London on the 23rd November 1868, under which he was to join the Bombay establishment of the defendants at Rs. 100 per month, and continue in their service for three years. Mr. Gollan was, however, dismissed on or about the 27th December 1870. Christmas-day fell on a Sunday, and the following day (Monday) was observed as a holiday at defendants' shop. On the 27th December plaintiff went to work in the morning, but being unwell, he went to ask leave to go away, which was refused. He went out, but he returned to the shop in the afternoon, when he was dismissed. The second clause of the agreement provided for such cases by deduction of salary, except in cases of sickness. The plaintiff's wages for December 1870 had not been paid him, but appeared to be paid into Court.

Mr. Macfarlane—There has been no wrongful dismissal. Mr. Watson has been justified in the course he adopted. We have deposited his wages for December in Court.

His Honor—The question is, whether he is entitled to any damages?

Mr. Payne—The agreement provides for a salary of Rs. 100 a month, and for board and lodging.

Mr. Payne proposed to call Dr. Butler first.

Dr. Charles Butler sworn—I am surgeon to the European General Hospital. I generally see all the patients who come there. I know the plaintiff in this case. He came to the hospital on the evening of 28th December last. I can't swear to the day myself These particular medicines were ordered by me for him. When I saw him he was suffering from inflamed piles. There was nothing wrong in his state of health. I can't say on what day he was discharged. I can say from my "case list" that he was ordered this medicine the day after he came in. It was written down before me. (Produces document.)

Mr. Macfarlane—I object to Dr. Butler looking at the document.

His Honor—It is prepared in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. Macfarlane—Mr. Payne wants to get out of the witness what he does not know himself.

His Honor—He says that it was written in his presence.

Witness continued—There is each day's treatment. It is apparently written on different dates. It was one of the worst cases. Plaintiff was in such a state that he required medical treatment. I would have kept him in hospital longer. He was not well when he went out. The disease was very painful.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane—The document is written by my apothecary. It is written at my dictation. I saw plaintiff every day when he was in hospital. He may have been troubled with the disease for a long time before he came in the hospital. I see only my wards. I don't see all the patients. Drink might do one man good in this disease, but might injure another man. I would not advise a man to drink for it. I think probably hard drinking would tend generally to inflame piles. In extreme cases certificates are given.

To Mr. Payne—Certificates are always given to Government servants. This certificate shows that he (plaintiff) was under treatment.

The certificate was produced in Court, and it runs as follows:—

"European General Hospital, Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1871.

"This is to certify that John Gollan, self-paying patient, was admitted with inflamed piles into this hospital on the 28th December 1870, and discharged this day.

"Number of days in hospital (6) six.

"JAMES ARNOTT, M.D.,

"Acting Asst. Surgeon, European General Hospital."

John Gollan said—I am the plaintiff in this case. My occupation was that of a cutter. In November 1868 I entered into an agreement with the defendant. (The agreement was produced in Court and marked.) In accordance to this I came out to India. I landed here on 27th December 1868. On the following day I joined defendants' service. I was engaged in their service up to December 1870. The shop was closed on the 26th December on account of the Christmas holidays. The next morning I went to business. I felt ill that day. I had been ill for some short time before. I was suffering from inflamed piles. For about three days before the 27th I was suffering from the disease. On the 27th I went to Mr. James Watson, son of the defendant, and asked him if he would allow me leave for a short time to go out. He said, "No; I would let you know I have the control over your actions." I said "it was essentially necessary to go." He said, "I don't want to argue with you. I have given my decision." I was quite unfit for work. Mr. Bonner was present during this conversation. I have taken out a subpœna against him, but was unable to serve him. He is an assistant in defendant's service. I was told that he had been sent to Poona on business. There were other assistants there, but I am not sure whether they heard me or not. I went out. I returned in the afternoon about four or five o'clock. On going in the clerk, of the firm, Mr. McLaghlan, presented me with the following letter of discharge:—

"Bombay, December 27th, 1870.

"Mr. John Gollan.

"Sir,—As you have left business expressly against our orders, you are to consider yourself no longer in our employ, and will be good enough to make out your account and remove your property forthwith.—Yours, &c.,

"J. & W. WATSON & Co."

On getting that letter I went away, and went to stay at a friend's house that night. About half-past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th December I went to the hospital. My health was not very bad. I was suffering from the disease severely. Dr. Butler attended me. He did not examine me that morning. I was in the hospital till five and a-half days. When I went out of the hospital I went to the English Hotel, from which I sent the following letter to the defendants:—

"English Hotel, Fort, January 3rd, 1871.

"Messrs. J. and W. Watson and Co.

"Gentlemen,—When I asked Mr. J. P. Watson's permission to go out for a short time on Tuesday, I was not sufficiently well in health to remain in business, and I had to go to hospital on the following day, where I have been under medical treatment. I do not consider you had any right to dismiss me under the circumstances; and, unless you now, on my offering to go back (which I hereby do) refuse to receive me, I will cease to hold myself bound by any of the other conditions of our agreement, but I shall look to you for my pay and damages for wrongfully dismissing me. I enclose my hospital discharge.—I remain, &c.,

"English Hotel." "J. GOLLAN"

Witness continued—I offered to go back. I got no reply to the letter. I went to the shop two or three days after. I saw Mr. James Watson and Mr. Watson, senior. I told them that I wanted my December salary. He (Mr. James Watson) told me he would pay me up to the day I left. I gave him a receipt in full of all demands. I offered to give him a plain receipt for what I received. He would not take it. As a cutter I was to get my board and lodging, and Rs. 100 a month.

Mr. Payne—Can you now get any employment in Bombay as a cutter?

Witness—I fear not. I tried my best, but I could not. I have been trying to get employment of another description. I did succeed for a short time. I am now without employment.

Mr. Payne—What will it cost you for a second-class passage to go to England?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Macfarlane—It is now very cheap.

His Honor—Since the opening of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Payne—I leave that to your Honor's intelligence as a juror. We are not suing for any particular amount.

Witness continued—Mr. Watson did not give me any other reason for dismissal than that mentioned in their letter. I believe that is the sole reason.

Mr. Macfarlane—At the time you entered into the agreement had you any employment?

Witness—Not for a month or six weeks.

Mr. Macfarlane—How long were you in London?

Witness—For about eight months in all.

Mr. Macfarlane—How many days were you in employment at the last place?

Witness—Eight or ten days.

Mr. Macfarlane—We want to show that we were justified in dismissing him. This man has committed very often acts of irregularity. He did not say a word about his sickness when he left us.

Mr. Payne objected to the course of defence now adopted by Mr. Macfarlane.

In reply to Mr. Macfarlane, witness further said—I was engaged in two or three places in London. I gave references to Mr. Watson of my former employers. I had not a permanent situation when I was in London. I was altogether in London about eight months. I was not half of that time in employment. The trade was very bad. I was in need of a situation.

Mr. Macfarlane—The 26th December was a holiday. How were you employed then?

Witness—I employed my time in walking about. I came back to the shop in the evening.

Mr. Macfarlane—You came in a buggy?

Witness—I don't recollect that.

Mr. Macfarlane—Upon your return whom did you see there?

Witness—Other assistants, servants, the butler, and the waiter.

Mr. Macfarlane—Had you any row that evening with the buggywalla?

Witness—I don't think there was any row to speak of. I and other assistants lived in a different floor from that on which Mr. Watson and family reside. I went on the evening of Monday to ask Mr. Watson for leave. I was there on the mid-day of the 26th.

Mr. Macfarlane—Sometime in the evening of that day you went to the other part of the house where some children had their khana under the care of an aya, and the aya screamed out and was alarmed.

Witness—I went to another part of the house, but I can't say whether the aya screamed out or not.

Mr. Macfarlane—Had you been drinking that day?

Witness—I had been drinking on Sunday and Monday. I thought I was at liberty on these days, the only two days allowed as holidays. I don't think I was on the spree a good many times. I think it could not be more than three times that I was incapable of duty during business hours.

Mr. Macfarlane—Were you warned by Mr. Watson about that time?

Witness—I was once warned by Mr. Watson, senior, shortly after I came out. Mr. Watson will admit that I discharged my duty pretty fairly. I complained to the party, who was a Government servant, and with whom I went to enjoy Christmas day. I could not go to the hospital that day. I could not get an opportunity of speaking about the disease to Mr. J. Watson. He told me that he did not want to argue with me. He knew when I came out from the hospital that I was sick. I could not serve the summons on Mr. Bonner. He and Mr. Maynard were present at the time of the conversation. On the 27th December I went to see Mr. Clarke, an assistant to Nansey Kheyraz. I spent a short time with him. I went to the shop between 4 and 5 P.M. I was in the Fort. I could not make up my mind to go to the hospital at once that day. I went to Jeevanjee's Exchange. I had a glass of ale there. When I went to the hospital I first saw an apothecary there. I saw Dr. Butler on the morning of the 28th. The disease commenced the day before Christmas. I had a slight attack of it a few years ago.

Mr. Macfarlane—Since you have been in Bombay were you at any time so incapable as to be taken up by the police?

Witness—I was once taken up by the police.

Mr. Macfarlane—Were you taken before a magistrate?

Witness—Yes. This was the only time in Bombay that I was taken before a magistrate.

Mr. Macfarlane—Do you think that there is really difficulty in getting employment in Bombay?

Witness—I think so. I went to a party yesterday, but they said that they had no employment. I also applied at Messrs. Nicol and Co., as a clerk, but they said that they had no vacancies. I was never engaged as a clerk before but I had to do a clerk's work. I learnt short-hand as a novelty whilst I was a cutter. Supposing I had the passage money in my pocket I should wish to get a good place in Bombay if I could. I don't think I have a better chance in Bombay than in London.

To Mr. Payne—I was remonstrated with by Mr. Watson only on one occasion after I arrived here. I considered that we were badly provided for at the lodgings. I had a quarrel with the manager. The quarrel had been for taking some tea and other trifles.

Mr. Payne—Were you drunk on the premises any time?

Witness—I was only once drunk on the premises during the hours of business. That was the only occasion I said I was drunk. It was two or three months after I came out. I was much dissatisfied with the lodgings and with the hours of work. In London I was engaged by the week. I was not dismissed from any of those places for misconduct.

Mr. Payne—You were taken charge by the police, when was it?

Witness—About a year and a half ago.

Samual Maynard said—I am an assistant in Watson's shop. I remember plaintiff coming in January to Mr. James Watson, asking for his December salary. Mr. Watson said, "Have you got a receipt?" Plaintiff said, "I will give you the usual receipt." Mr. Watson replied, "Unless you give me a receipt in full of all demands I wont pay you." Plaintiff said he would put the matter into the hands of his solicitors.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Macfarlane in addressing the Court for the defence said that before calling any witnesses he would say a few words, and it was not much more than what he had already said. The defence to this action simply was that the plaintiff in this case had distinctly by his conduct laid himself open to the dismissal which was given him. There could be no doubt under the agreement and the various clauses of it, that if they were of any use to Mr. Watson they were of use on occasions like these, when servants like the plaintiff had misbehaved. The plaintiff upon the occasion of his dismissal came and said he wanted to go. He had been at work some short time that morning, and then without giving any reason whatever he asked for leave to go out. Mr. Watson feared that he (the plaintiff) would again go on the spree. The Court had heard what had happened the previous day, when the plaintiff alarmed the aya. Plaintiff had only a hazy recollection as to what occurred, because he had been drinking. On that occasion Mr. Watson told him that if he went away contrary to express orders he would dismiss him. This was not the only occasion that plaintiff had been incapable to work, but there were other occasions when he was either incapable for business or had been indulging in such excesses the previous nights that he was considered an extremely inefficient assistant. Mr. Macfarlane then read the 2nd clause of the agreement, to show that the plaintiff had not been properly discharging his duties. The 2nd clause says—"That the said John Gollan will devote himself exclusively to his said employment in all the usual and regular hours of business observed in the establishment of his said employer or employers, and will not absent himself from the service of his said principal or principals without his or their leave and permission first obtained, and that for all such time as he shall be absent without such leave and permission (except in cases of sickness verified by the certificate of a competent medical man,) he shall not be entitled to any salary or wages."

At this stage of the proceedings the learned Judge threw out a suggestion that there was scarcely any evidence to sustain the plaintiff's claim for damages; for it was a question whether or not the defendant's taking plaintiff into his employ again after he was taken up by the police should act as a waiver of defendant's right to dismiss under the agreement.

Mr. Payne said that after the expression of the Court's opinion he had advised his client not to press his claim for damages; and if he had known before the whole of the circumstances connected with the unfortunate affair, he would have advised his client not to press this point. The learned advocate then said that he would take a verdict for Rs. 100, which had been paid into Court by defendant.

The Court accordingly entered a verdict for Rs. 100 with costs on that amount.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

(Indian Daily News, Feb. 4.)

DAVE CARSON has achieved many successes at the Town Hall in by-gone years—he has been the source of much merriment, and admittedly is one of the best caterers for a good evening's amusement that Calcutta has seen. But we doubt if any of these successes was more complete than that of Wednesday last, or, indeed, if the laughter was more incessant and hearty. Certainly, no programme was ever issued more calculated to entice people away from the dinner table. Times are bad in Calcutta—such is the lament you may catch daily at every desk within the trading limits of Calcutta. But a stranger to the place would have scouted the assertion, had he been taken to the hall on the above mentioned evening, to see how people can flock thither to patronize Carsonic eccentricity and talent. Every item set down in the programme was an unequivocal success. The songs, the jokes, the dances, the burlesque opera,—all were sparkling. But there were two new attractions on the card to which special reference is necessary. We allude to the appearance of "Little Minnie," the nine year old songstress, and of Mr. Edwards, the comedian; the former is a clever little creature, naturally gifted with a fine voice, good taste, wonderful self-possession, and a demeanour that, so to speak, unites the grace and confidence of the woman to the simplicity and artlessness of the child. In Mr. Edwards we have also the ring of true metal. His jokes were new and let off with the ease of a master In displays usually of nigger jocosity it is too frequently the case that the wit or humour is over-borne by a coarseness that robs the sally of its due effect. Mr. Edwards, it struck us, seemed conscious of this, and really contributed to the pleasantry of his humour by an unstudied refinement. Dave Carson, as ever, was happy in his "locals," and scarcely gave the facial muscles of the audience composure for five minutes at a time.

"Berkeley, September 1880.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

THE BOMBAY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

(Bombay Educational Record, Feb. 1.)

A GREAT cry has been raised (and it might have been supposed that it would be so) about the results of the Matriculation examination. The substance of what has been written on the subject shows that people consider either that the standard of the examination is unnecessarily high, or that there is some grave defect in the system of education in the presidency. As regards the first of the two suppositions we have no doubt whatever. Let any one get half a dozen letters written to him by *successful* candidates, and he will probably find cause to think that the standard in English, at all events, is by no means too high at present. As to the mass of the "plucked," we fear that an examination of their papers would show that the majority of them cannot write English in even tolerably good language, or with freedom from gross inaccuracy in grammar, and that they cannot write to dictation with anything like correctness. The public may, we venture to think, rest quite assured that the University is not demanding too much in this respect. Regarding the other supposition, viz., that our system of education is not what it ought to be, we can only assert a truth that is but too well known to most of us connected with the matter—as long as there is not money enough to allow the Director of Public Instruction to put older and better men into the undermasterships of schools it is impossible for our schools to be anything like what they ought to be. We do not suppose there is another country of high civilisation on the face of the globe in which we could find young lads holding high masterships. If instead of a boy of 16 or 17 who may have scraped through the matriculation examination, and who may be unable to write a letter in English without a dozen mistakes, we had as an undermaster a Bachelor of Arts and a man of high education, what a change would take place throughout the country! There is an old proverb that says that "it is money makes the mare go," and we are all of us very well able to guess that without money the mare will not go. Education here is, at present, the mare with an insufficient amount of money. Money will give us improved machinery, and improved machinery will give us improved education. In conclusion we offer the University a suggestion in favour of those candidates who having passed in the most crucial part of the examination—English—have been plucked in other subjects, or, having passed well in other subjects, have been plucked by but few marks in English. Would it not be well to have two examinations in the year? Twelve months is a long period to be thrown back. Many of those that are plucked, and others who from sickness or some other calamity are prevented from appearing at the December examination, would find it a very great blessing toheable to be examined six months afterwards. We cannot ourselves see any objection to the change, and the advantage to candidates and their families would be very great.

POSTAL SERVICE TO MAURITIUS VIA GALLE.

THE arrival of Captain Beyts from Bombay with the purpose of again endeavouring to enter into arrangements with the local Government for a Postal Service to and from Galle, is a proof that the British India Company he represents is not discouraged, although it has met with little success in the previous proposals it has thought fit to submit.

Captain Beyts is no doubt under the impression that the service to this island by the Messageries Maritimes will be interrupted. It may be that he has information to that effect, and we may add that similar reports have reached us from a reliable source.

There is a decided objection on the part of the Government to a second postal service because it has not the means to pay for it without increased taxation, and however advantageous it may be to the colony generally, if this really is the case we must be satisfied with only one service. But we must take care we are not left without any overland postal service whatever. The Messageries Maritimes are not bound to us to continue the service to Mauritius, and if it is suddenly stopped after Captain Beyts has been told the services of the Company he represents are not wanted, it will take several months to complete arrangements and perhaps the vessels of the Company will be otherwise engaged. Under these circumstances the Government should be asked to enter conditionally into a short engagement with the British India Steam Navigation Company, so as to be prepared in case it should happen the service of the Messageries Maritimes should cease.

The Government must have seen the importance the public attach to the service via Galle by the subscription that was lately raised to charter a vessel, the Anne Marie, which vessel unfortunately completely failed in the object intended.

We cannot say whether Captain Beyts has submitted any proposals to Government since he last arrived here or whether he intends waiting the arrival of our new Governor. We would only remark, that on a former occasion Captain Beyts' proposals were submitted by Sir H. Barkly to the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and we trust the Government will take the opinions of these two bodies as well as of the Legislative Council before giving any decided opinion on the matter. It may be thought that there is no responsibility incurred by Government in getting rid of the subject by saying "no effects," but we are of a contrary opinion; and if by any hasty decision we are hereafter deprived of all overland communication we shall be obliged to say the Government will have been much to blame.

We would advise Captain Beyts to wait the arrival of the new Governor, who having more authority and being no doubt aware of the importance of a rapid and regular communication with the countries that require our produce and supply us with our numerous wants, will take care that any proposals made are not set aside without being well considered.—*Mauritius Paper*, 7th January.

THUGGEE.

COLONEL HERVEY'S last report on Thuggee and Dacoity is one of great interest and curious reading. In it he gives accounts of all the pre-latory tribes of Central India, Rajpootana, Hyderabad and the Native States; the Khunjors who plunder only opium carts; the fearless Meenas who still exist in unshaken strength, and with the same vast range of professional plundering as ever; the Khaikarees who pride themselves on their skill in burglary; the mail robbing Rhatores, the gipsy Brinjaras, the Dhars, Mhanys, Takiukas, all professional thieves, the dacoits proper and the terrible Thugs. We have not the space to notice this valuable report as it deserves, so will confine ourselves to the last and the Sunnoria Brahmins. The doctrine of Thuggee by strangulation, which Sleeman and Hervey have worked so well against, is now fast dying out as a profession. It has, however, almost every where found an equally terrible successor in Thuggee by dhatura. That the former should have been more successfully combated than the latter was perhaps only natural, considering the difficulties which exist in identifying professional cases of dhatura poisoning. The system of operation is however nearly always the same. A traveller is going along the road, a civil stranger accosts him, they sit down together to cook their evening meal. The stranger sees the traveller has not enough ghee and gives him a little. Next morning passers-by find a man lying dead under a tree, the ashes of a small fire and a cooking utensil giving the only clue to the cause of his death. Or again, as is often the case, the victim under the effects of the dhatura roams about the country like a madman, no one heeding him, until at last he sinks down far from the track of passers-by, or the route known to have been taken by the gang to whom his death might otherwise have been attributed.—*Pioneer*.

OFFICIAL NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LIEUTENANT D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Commissioner has been transfered from Nagpur to Seoni, and Mr. Lindsay Neill, Assistant Commissioner, from Burhanpur to Nimar.

Lieut. Colonel J. N. H. MacLean, Deputy Commissioner, has returned from furlough to Europe, and has been directed to join the Chief Commissioner's camp for orders.

Colonel Crichton C.B., Deputy Commissioner 1st class, has taken extension of leave in England, by which he vacates his appointment in the C. P. Promotions in his room are not yet announced.

We are given to understand that Colonel Moxon, District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, proceeds to Europe on furlough in April next, and that Captain Bradshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Wardha, is likely to be transferred to Nagpur.

We learn that Captain T. H. B. Brooke, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamthi, leaves for England immediately, and that Captain Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner Nagpur, is to officiate temporarily, pending the arrival of Captain C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, from Narsinghpur, who it is said will succeed Captain Brooke.

At last we hear from a reliable source that it has been determined to transfer Mr. C. Grant from the Chattisgurh to the Jabalpur Commissionership as a permanent arrangement to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Colonel Spence. The Chattisgurh Commissionership has been conferred on Major Cumberlege, who is expected to pass through Nagpur this day on his way to relieve Mr. Grant.—*Central India Times*, Feb. 1.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

[THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER."]

BOMBAY, 31ST JANUARY.

THE Abyssinia, one of the twin breast-work monitors built for the defence of Bombay, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant. It is a stretch of courtesy to call this floating battery a ship, and I am not sure that it is fair to use the feminine personal pronoun, which we usually affectionately apply to ships, for it is such a miracle of ugliness. A monitor indeed!—a full-blown, epicene gorgon of a school-mistress, one of the strongest-minded females afloat. She looks from a distance something like a country railway station, a white house with ticket office doors and windows, and white sheds adjoining, standing on a long, low, black embankment with the chimney of an unusually large locomotive showing above the station roof precisely as if you were going to be too late for the train. As you near her, however, the station house resolves itself into a raised deck or conning tower, where is the wheel and, for the present, the binnacle and compass; and the luggage sheds on each side are two round turrets, through two eyes in which the muzzles of the big guns will glare defiance, and the station roof turns out to be a canvas awning over the deck tower, while the bit of embankment with the iron railing is the low, ignoble-looking hull. The masts are slight, temporary affairs stepped only on the deck. She is the same shape behind as before (fore and aft, though tempting locations of themselves, would be quite thrown away on so unnautical a creation), and is a dangerous ram in both directions. Odd as she may appear in harbour, she must have been a most puzzling craft for the uninitiated to meet in rough weather, for the sea washed over her hull, green and deep as over a half-tide rock, while the queer jumble of black chimney, white deck house, turrets, masts, and boats, temporarily fastened on the roofs, sailed steadily on like fragments of some phantom factory. Existence on board must be necessarily a good deal under board, or at least divided between the conning tower and the depths below, but it is alleged that it is by no means so uncomfortable as a nervous landsman might fancy, for every cabin is fed with cool air by a steam-worked fan—an arrangement that is absolutely necessary in the metallic entrails of the half-submerged iron-clad. By the way if the Canal-plying steamers wish to quite cut out the P. and O. Company in the matter of passengers, they had better adopt some similar arrangement, for the certainty that the angel-wing of a steam-driven fan would wave over the slumbers in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea would, with many people, outweigh all other considerations. I notice you say the Abyssinia carries four guns. She *will* carry four guns, but at present the turrets are full of that indescribable chaos of timber and canvas, and odds and ends peculiar to ships. In point of fact, I believe she is not yet out of the contractors' (Messrs. Dudgeon's) hands. They have however received part of the big price, and soon the Abyssinia will be hauled into dock, where her guns, which have been waiting here for her, will be put in, her bottom attended to, and her fittings generally made ship-shape. In this way there is still much to do, and a good deal of writing and minuting I am informed. This last is a matter of course. I hoped to have gained some useful information for your readers, and I have learned that the Abyssinia can be submerged at pleasure (cheerful pleasure!) by filling portions of her false bottom with water, that her turrets are turned by engines and cunning machinery, that she measures 1,849 tons, has 200-horse power, and is driven by twin screws; but I am not sure that these items convey the faintest idea of what she is like. I did my unscientific best, however; one of Messrs. Dudgeon's men explained details of this baffling master-piece of cyclopean thickering, and a greasy gentleman connected with the stokehole gave me a chunk of lighted candle, and invited me to go below; it was very like doing something in a lead-mine or a coal-pit, but I greatly dared and descended most inconvenient steps, and lost myself immediately in labyrinths of riveted iron, in dark corners which sooty men suddenly emerged with lighted candles from deeper depths. On the whole I should conclude that the crew of the Abyssinia should never exceed 5 feet 3 inches in height, and that they should be endowed with owl-like vision. Some say the iron-clad is too much encumbered with deck fittings, and certainly there is a great quantity of galvanized iron railing, davits, and other things which in action would clatter about in most murderous fashion, but they can all be unshipped and stowed away, and the Abyssinia would go into action "with her eye-brows shaved," so to speak—a bare hull carrying batteries of tremendous strength. Let us earnestly hope their might may never have to be invoked in our defence, and also that—if such a contingency should arise—*they may be ready*.

Besides the artistic, industrial, and educational objects by which Bombay will be represented in the forthcoming International Exhibition, it is pleasant to know that she will also put in an appearance in the department of original inventions. You may have noticed in our papers during the last week or two references to "Jones's Gin." Some of your readers will perhaps need to be informed that this does not refer to "Old Tom" or "Cream of the Valley" of a peculiar brand; but others will be interested to hear that Mr. Jones, a practical engineer connected for some time with ginning factories, has invented a cotton-gin, which for simplicity of construction, cheapness of production and rapid effectiveness of working, is considered, and I believe with good reason, to be the best machine hitherto devised. I have heard it said that it is merely an adaptation of the Macarthy principle, but this I quite fail to perceive, for the central feature of Mr. Jones's invention is, it seems to me, quite original. In common with the Macarthy or the Dunlop there is a leather covered roller revolving against a fixed blade, but the apparatus by which the staple is separated from the seed—which is in fact *the* difficulty to contrive—is different in every respect. In the Macarthy gin there is what now appears an elaborate arrangement of cranks working on four bearings in the lower part of the machine, which drives steel knives to and fro with an up-and-down chapping action. These blades are, we gaining companies will know, rather delicate and liable to get out of order—indeed in a factory of 50 gins there are usually about 8 or 10 temporarily in the fitters' hands. Moreover, the Macarthy gin cannot be driven by hand, nor have the attempts to work it by bullock power been particularly successful. And further, the Macarthy gin prepares kuppas for the Oldham implements by passing through the "opener," a kind of [illegible] and costly one to the cotton engine. Finally, the Macarthy costs in this country about Rs. 220—in England [illegible]. In the new gin the place of the knives is taken by a revolving shaft parallel to the roller, fitted with projecting discs which bear blades of iron faintly resembling the floats of a paddle wheel. These are fixed with an oblique pitch, but are not continuous, so that the kuppas is distributed along the line between the axle and the roller. This, the really important part of the mechanism, is sturdy and strong, and it would be violent ill-usage indeed that should disarrange it. It revolves at the rate of 400 times a minute, and besides effectually stripping the cotton from the seed, it acts as a winnowing fan, driving dust, sand, and seed through the interstices of the iron grid underneath, thus doing away with the necessity for the opener. The new gin, with a breadth of only 18 inches and driven by hand, is capable of ginning upwards of 100 lbs. of kuppas per hour, while the Macarthy of 42 inches and driven by steam can only produce from 70 to 80 lbs., while its cost—there is not a single brass bearing—is only Rs. 60. To say that I have seen the machine at work, and that its performances were most satisfactory to my mind, is obviously to say very little; but those whose business it is to know—engineers, merchants, and the learned in cotton (always expecting Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner, who, it is to be hoped, will find a gin, a cotton, a ryot and a merchant to his mind in some future state of existence)—are unanimous in their acknowledgment of its merits. Messrs. Fraser and Miller, engineers, are engaged with Mr. Jones in "converting" a Macarthy gin. If the principle is, as it undoubtedly appears, the right one, it will be a comfort to know that it can be applied to the old tool, especially as there are in the Bombay Presidency alone about 2,500 of them. His Excellency the Governor has seen the machine at work, and was much gratified with the results, and a neatly-finished specimen is going to South Kensington.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay City Mission held the other day, the Rev. Mr. Paton observed that "no further argument was needed to induce men to help the society than to bid them look as they passed through the streets where unchastity and drunkenness decked themselves in their most seductive dress to allure those unhappy ones whose good the society sought." If we must judge from the talk of clergymen who usually know too little, and sensational novelists who occasionally know too much, we should conclude that the externals of vice are always of the most brilliant and fascinating kind, whereas in honest truth they are nearly as dull as those of virtue in a general way; while in Bombay its unchastity has been pushed out of sight of late to a great extent. I "looked as I passed through the street," as Mr. Paton recommends, the other day, and I noticed a conspicuous absence of unchastity at the windows (if it had been there I should probably have noted its squalor, not its seductiveness), and that the shameless, open-fronted corner houses which were the way to—the other place—were either vacant or decorously closed. Nobody imagines vice is abolished or much diminished here, but it would be a pity to gloss over the dingy unloveliness of what we possess, and still worse to represent our slummy sins and sinners as in the least seductive or alluring. Bombay is gaining by degrees a certain air of resemblance to Paris—there are trees on the high ways, a fountain or two, there is asphalte being laid on some of the trottoirs, and there is the familiar reek of the witch cauldrons boiling the pitchy mineral, and somebody once wanted to call a new road in Mahim[illegible]—but with these trifling details the resemblance ends, and neither wine nor women too delightfully disgrace our dulness.

I once heard a bit of after-dinner statistics to the effect that within the last fifty years 25 tigers had been killed in Bombay harbour, which comes to half a tiger per annum. *How* they were killed I forget, and I have n't the faintest notion as to what Old Man of the Sea had verified this piece of ancient history, but it is undoubtedly true that tigers are to be found very near to this most civilised and cockney city. Coorla is only six miles off, yet a tiger was killed quite near to that place, and now the good folk of Tannaare talking about their tigers. In the hills in Salsette there are said to be many, and along Tanna creek. So a trip to the Kanary Caves, always a rather tough business, becomes fraught with a new interest, and I am not sure that pleasure parties to the pretty Vehar lake are altogether safe. W. B. Mulock, Esq., C.S., one of the best shikarees in this district, has been particularly fortunate in tiger-shooting this season, and a tigress was brought into Bombay on Sunday night, which had been shot in the direction of Toongar, the new sanitarium.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ZANZIBAR AGENCY, 1870.

BY MR. JOHN KIRK, ACTING POLITICAL AGENT.

THE administration report of the British officer resident at Zanzibar, an independent State, outside and distant from the Indian Empire, which holds equal relations with various civilized countries, must necessarily be little more than a report of the trade and chief political events, with more detailed information regarding that part of the community placed under his care, whose rights it is his duty to watch over, and among whom he has to administer justice.

The British community in Zanzibar consists of natives of India and born subjects of Great Britain, together with the Goanese, who, in the absence of an accredited Portuguese officer, are here treated in all respects as English subjects.

The three classes above named consist as follows:

1.	Natives of India, No.	3,657
2.	,, England No.	22
3.	Goanese ..... No.	31
	Total No.	3,710

making a total population under this agency of 3,710 exclusive of engineers, Indian sepoys, and Goanese bandsmen in the service of the Sultan.

The Political Agent at Zanzibar is also *ex-officio* He Majesty's Consul and Judge in the Vice-Admiralty Court for the trial of slave captures made by Her Majesty's cruisers, on which subjects he is under the immediate orders of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

During the past year (1869-70) no change has taken place in the relations of Zanzibar with any of the European or American Powers, with the exception of the recognition of the Consulate of the late Hanseatic republic as that of the North German Confederation.

The different Governments represented here are:—

1, Great Britain—John Kirk, Esq., Acting Political Agent, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; 2, France—Cn. de Vienne, Consul; 3, United States—F. B. Webb, Consul; and 4, North German Confederation—F. O'Swald Acting Consul.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE.

In Zanzibar, where there is no public treasury distinct from the private income of the Sultan, it is impossible to obtain an accurate account of the expenditure.

The following is, however, a sufficiently exact statement of the receipts:—

	Dollars.
1.—Paid by Jairam Sewji as farmers of the Revenue.....	310,000
2.—Capitation Tax paid by the Wahadimu of Zanzibar	10,000
3.—Produce of the Sultan's estates...	25,000
Total income in 1869, dollars ...	345,000
Being equal to ..... £	73,812

No subsidy having been paid last year to Muscat, and the question of the continuance of this annual charge being still under consideration, the above sum has been at His Highness' sole disposal.

On the other hand this year there will be a considerable loss, exceeding the amount of the subsidy, being as follows:—

	Dollars.
1. Clove Tax of 5 per cent., formerly levied on Indians, and now abolished.	10,000
2. Loss in consequence of the reduction of the Coast duties on produce.....	30,000
3. Loss from deaths among the Wahadimu from cholera and diminution of capitation tax.....	2,000
Estimated loss in 1870 .....Dollars.	42,000

Thus leaving an available balance of dollars 303,000 or £63,789.

But it is extremely probable that the greater part of this loss will be taken by the farmers of the revenue, whose profits are considered to be very great.

Ludda Damji, manager of the customs and agent for Jairam Sewji, who for upwards of forty years has been a confidential servant of that house, has given the following information relative to the sums paid at different times for the good-will of the Zanzibar revenue.

In the time of Seyd Sultan the Coast of Zanzibar yielded dollars fifty thousand per annum, derived chiefly from the slave trade.

The Banian house of Wat Bima first rented the customs at seventy thousand dollars, two years afterwards it was raised to eighty-four thousand and passed into the hands of Sewji, then to his son Jairam, at one hundred and ten thousan 1, it has since advanced at the expiry of five yearly terms to one hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and eighty thousand, and two hundred and forty thousand, reaching the present amount three hundred and ten thousand.

This includes every sort of custom or duty such as that on imports or coast produce, ivory, copal, and slaves, but not special contributions, such as that of the *Wahadimu* (or aborigines of Zanzibar).

The tax paid by the aborigines of Pemba has for several years ceased, the population having disappeared and been replaced by slaves.

ZANZIBAR CUSTOM TARIFF, 1870.

1.	Duty on all foreign goods	5 per cent.
2.	,, Coast produce (except slaves, ivory, and copal)	Do.
3.	*Slaves.*	
	A. Shipped to Zanzibar ...	2 dollars each
	B. Shipped from Zanzibar...	do.
	C. Shipped direct from Quiloa, &c., to Lamo.....	4 do.
4.	*Copal (Animi).*	
	A. From Delgado, &c.....	dlr. ¼ per frasilah.
	B. From Quiloa, &c.....	20 per cent.
	C. From Bagamoyo, &c..	dlr. ¼ per frasilah.
5.	*Ivory Hippopotamus*	dirs. 3 per frasilah.
	Ivory Elephants'	
	A. Nyassa ivory brought to Delgado and Quiloa by Arab caravans	dirs. 9 per frasilah.
	Do. do. Native caravans	dirs. 15 per frasilah.
	B. Unyamuezi ivory, &c., brought to Bagamoyo, &c. by Arab caravans	Do. do.
	Do. do. sold at Bagamoyo	dirs 12 per frasilah.
	Do. do. Native caravans	dirs. 15 per frasilah.
	C. Mazi ivory, brought to Mombas	dirs. 8 per frasilah.
	Do. do. taken down to Mombas, &c., and shipped to sea	dir. 1 per frasilah.
	Do. do. sold at Mombas	Do. per frasilah.

The above is the ordinary tariff, which comes in force this year under the circumstances already [illegible] the Government.

N.B.—It is extremely doubtful how far [illegible] will succeed in enforcing even the reduced [illegible]

THE LESSONS OF THE ECLIPSE.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 7.)

We are now beginning to receive the reports, with a little more detail than the telegraph could give, of the various expeditions sent out, with assistance from the English Government, to observe the eclipse of 1870. If we may trust the accounts which reach us from one at least of these parties, the great question of solar physics which it was the special object of this year's efforts to solve has been settled once for all. The Sicilian expedition, which, it will be remembered, was under the charge of Mr. Lockyer, claims to have fairly run down, after a long and exciting chase, the much-disputed corona. If ever it was possible to feel pity for a material object supposed to be some millions of miles big, any one with a spark of feeling would have felt it during these last few years for that particular phenomenon of a total eclipse of the sun which we have just named. It has been hunted from the sun to the moon, from the moon to the earth's atmosphere, and from the atmosphere back again to the sun, until in the end there were those even among the most sober-minded of our men of science who began to doubt and question whether there was any such thing as a corona at all. This time it was determined by universal consent that the thing should give no more trouble for the future; if the sky would but remain clear on the 22nd of December for just one minute and a-half in the middle of the day, the corona should be marked down as well as telescopes, spectroscopes, polariscopes, and all the resources of philosophy could do it. With some hurry, but with an amazing amount of energy, three separate expeditions were arranged; and it is of one of these, the Sicilian mission, that we propose to give some account.

The organization of this party was complete, as regards the special work to be done by each member, at the moment when, one fortnight before the eclipse, they started from Charing Cross; but all arrangements of position were reduced to chaos by the unfortunate accident which, exactly one week before the day of the eclipse, saw the entire corps of observers crowded together on the lava rocks under Mount Etna, congratulating themselves on their personal safety, and engaged in the interesting speculation whether an object-glass which it cost months of polishing to bring into shape would be likely to be more safe when tossed by a sailor on to a rock, than the delicate spectroscope, with its endless variety of screws and prisms, had been when it emerged, a pitiable object, from the chests and boxes which had accompanied its hasty transfer from the ship. The evening, however, saw the entire party safe at Catania, with but little damage done; and it remained to form a fresh plan of attack. Very great assistance was rendered, at a rather trying moment, by the American party, who were already in force, and whose experience was invaluable; and it was agreed that the proceedings of the observers should take an Anglo-American form, and that while the organization of each nation still remained intact, the observers should be to a considerable degree united, and the report published as a joint one. There were indeed few nations which were not represented in Sicily. M. Janssen, indeed, who had been expected in Sicily, took up his station in Algeria. The island, however, teemed with science. Each body of observers filled its special function, and each savant his special detail; down to the very German professor of the moral sciences who, when asked what his particular work was to be, replied that it was his intention to remain on the line of totality, and allow the eclipse to enter into his soul. Every one, however, was profuse in offers of assistance to the Englishmen who by their misfortunes seemed to have deserved a special amount of sympathy. At Catania the rooms and gardens of a splendid monastery on the outskirts of the town—one of the largest in Europe, now used as a college—were placed at their disposal; at Agosta there was a detachment of engineers sent by the Government from Malta, ready to receive them. A couple of days were enough to dispose the various parties. Four posts of observation were selected. At Syracuse the chief photographers of the expedition were placed, at Agosta the largest body of the polarizers, at Catania and on Etna the most important of the spectroscopists; each division was rendered, however, as complete as circumstances would admit, and to each was attached one or more artists, whose business it was to make sketches of whatever phenomena presented themselves in the field of a telescope. So disposed, the little army of astronomers awaited the eventful day. It may serve as an illustration of the completeness with which the arrangements were made that, on the day before the eclipse, the varying solar "prominences," invisible to the eye or telescope, but discernible to the analysis of the spectroscope, were caught, mapped, measured, and in the possession of the observers at the chief centre of operations.

The week of expectation was fine, and was spent in setting up the instruments, and practising their use. The day came, the eclipse happened, as it happened on the same spot twenty-two hundred years ago, and in the evening the telegrams were coming in which told of the fate of each division. Some had seen all, some nothing. At Syracuse it had been fine, at Agosta moderately fine; at Catania the darkest of clouds had cut off every ray of light; on the mountain the eventful moment had passed in the middle of a whirlwind of snow. The Etna party was indeed to be pitied. A body of seven, with Professor Roscoe at their head, had on the preceding day successfully carried up on the backs of a dozen mules their baggage and instruments, food and fuel, to a point more than 9,000 feet above the sea. An attempt to push higher was defeated by the weather, and in a hut which was found upon the mountain they passed the night, wondering whether the storm, with its lightning and snow, which raged till morning, would yet give a chance of clear sky before two o'clock next day. It did clear at breakfast time; and far below, on the terrace of the monastery garden, might be seen with glasses the observatory of Mr. Lockyer. For some hours it was bright; all the precious telescopes were erected with cold fingers in the piercing wind; the batteries were charged, the adjustments made; and the commencement of the eclipse was noted, just as the first flourish of clouds came up from the plain. As the sun darkened, the air thickened. When the moment of totality drew on, every one was at his post, even the one observer who had been despatched to take his chance yet higher up in the snow; and as the single minute of darkness passed, a hurricane of extraordinary intensity descended on the party, almost blinding the eyes which were straining to catch a glimpse of the view which they had come a couple of thousand miles to see. Exactly eight minutes afterwards, the sky was clear again.

But it is time to describe what was actually seen by those of the expedition who were successful; and it is with great regret that we notice that among their numbers we not included Mr. Lockyer himself, to whose energy it was chiefly owing that success was achieved at all, and whose own observations would have been the most valuable, from his complete mastery of the science of spectroscopy, and the light which, by means of it especially, he has been able to throw on the physical side of astronomy. We shall not attempt to enter into a minute discussion of the results gained, but will rather point out their general bearing; and this will be perhaps assisted by a few words of explanation. In total eclipses the sun is seen to be surrounded, first by the "chromosphere," a bright rim of reddish light, with an outline moderately well defined, presenting generally the same phenomena, though sometimes hidden when the moon happens to be particularly near the earth; and there is no reason to doubt that this consists of a layer or layers of incandescent gas, chiefly hydrogen, arranged in order of density. Secondly, the coloured prominences projecting here and there from the edge of the chromosphere. These now present no difficulty whatever. They are discernible at all times by the Janssen-Lockyer method, and are known to be outbursts of heated hydrogen, many of them thousands of miles high, and constantly changing in position and magnitude. Thirdly, the corona. Of this sphinx of a phenomenon it is not only hard to say what it is, but even to say what it looks like; for while some observers on previous occasions have noticed only a inner halo surrounding the chromosphere, others have extended this into well-defined and gorgeous shapes, have given it brilliant streamers extending heaven knows how many diameters of the sun in length, and even as elaborate organism with bundles of parabolic rays. The American astronomers at the last eclipse declared that they found iron in its composition, even in that of these mysterious rays or streamers. What then does this eclipse reveal, as far as the accounts have come to hand? In the first place, there is a corona—which is the point of most importance—this corona is solar. The halo of which we spoke as surrounding the atmosphere is in fact an apparently achromic continuation of it; and it was observed by Professor Watson, well known in the United States as a patient and successful observer, to extend to about five minutes in height beyond the solar disc. He describes it as having the appearance of a shell, that well-known phenomenon of concentric layers which is presented by the nuclei of most comets which are near enough to be examined. Professor Watson also saw one of the "streamers" so often spoken of—and saw it disappear! It seemed to float away, he says, "like a veil." If, then, this observer is to be trusted—and there is no observer living who is more worthy of trust as regards a thing actually seen—the streamers are an atmospheric effect, and the corona, if we may continue to use the name, appears to be a solar envelope of gas surrounding the gas of the actual chromosphere. Next come the observations of the polariscope, some of which have not yet reached us, but those which have at present come to hand are distinct enough. Briefly stated, they are these:—The corona (or outer chromosphere) is strongly polarized; therefore it shines with reflected light. It is polarized in a plane different from that reflected from the moon's surface at the moment of totality; therefore it is not atmospheric. It may hence be fairly considered to be a solar append-age, reflecting in an eclipse the light of the obscured sun.

Leaving further details, we turn lastly to the spectroscope; for, as no photographs have as yet reached England, it is too soon to pronounce on the value of those which have been made. The most important spectroscopic observation was made by Mr. Burton, an observer fully to be trusted, at Agosta. He saw in the first place the ordinary spectrum of the chromosphere, including a certain line in the yellow part never before noticed; then the hydrogen lines, which were to be expected especially at the edge of these, and which simply show the comparative lightness of the substance which produces them; and lastly—a most important discovery—a clear green line by itself outside the part of the spectrum due to the chromosphere, and at about the same position as that noticed by the American astronomers last year. What is this green line? It cannot well be a hydrogen line, for, if it were, why were not the other well-known lines of hydrogen present? It cannot be iron, for the same reason. It is like no substance in heaven or earth which is dreamt of in our philosophy. It is a gas—or shall we call it a metal?—which is so extremely light that it floats above the hydrogen, which is in a region of so low a temperature that it alone of the materials in its neighbourhood can yield any spectroscopic results, and which is green in colour. But for the fact that, as the polariscope shows, it shines chiefly by reflected light, this corona would, at all events as far as this particular gas is concerned, be green; and as this is the very outside shell of all the shells of the sun hitherto discovered, we may even lay it down as an interesting fact in natural science that, so far as we know it, the sun is green on the outside. The only thing now left is that our chemists should produce this hitherto unknown substance in their laboratories, as they have already produced the similar thallium; or even perhaps the Janssen process may be repeated over again, and the workers with the spectroscope may not rest satisfied till they have traced this mysterious line in open day, and without the aid of an eclipse. Nay, what if it has been traced already? If this remote green line is the same which has been found in the aurora and which is believed to have been found in the zodiacal light, what are we to say of the ranges of such a discovery? Have we in any sense, with any limitations, touched the edge of that cosmical ether, that unknown substance, which everything points to and nothing shows, which is yet perhaps revealed under certain magnetic conditions in the higher regions of our atmosphere; and can this mysterious gas be nothing but a zone of the pervading ether itself rendered luminous by the intense heat of the sun? Perhaps this may be a conjecture to which sober science has no right as yet to proceed; but, whatever the case may be, this green line in the spectrum of the outer chromosphere of the sun is the door by which those will for a long time enter in who wish to search with success the regions of cosmical science as yet unexplored.

We may have dwelt too long upon the surmises to which these observations will give rise; but there is one point which ought not to be omitted, as with it is connected one of the most remarkable of the discoveries made. All that has now been made known was exactly in accordance with the predictions published before-hand. The instructions issued to the observers by the Organizing Committee point with extraordinary minuteness to the result which has been obtained. Read them with a change of tense, and they will almost serve for a history of the observations made. Even the height of the corona, five minutes in extent, by one of those happy strokes of luck which are always happening when men of real scientific genius take to predicting, is exactly what was tentatively predicted. But the most striking of all coincidences was this. We mentioned above that, on the day preceding the eclipse, observations of the invisible solar prominences were made by means of the spectroscope. The work was in the hands of one of the Catania party, Mr. Seabrooke, who on the morning of the 22nd produced a map exhibiting their position and height. During the eclipse, Professor Watson, as we s ated, sketched the corona carefully. The greater part of the next day was spent by him in making an exact drawing from his sketch, showing as accurately as possible the irregularities of its outline. In the evening this drawing was compared with the map of the prominences, and it was found that they exactly corresponded. The protuberances in the circle of the corona represented throughout the prominences which existed beneath, which were never seen at all, and which had been mapped beforehand in the way which we pointed out. Clearly the substance which gives rise to the corona was subject to the hydrogen storms beneath it, and bulged out in obedience to their pressure. Nor is this all; for the fact that the corona on this occasion was found by American observers to be smaller than that of last year is just what would have been expected by any one who noticed that, as Mr. Lockyer has shown, the prominences have been decidedly diminishing in extent during the past year.

We may hope to have another opportunity of recurring to the subject in connexion with the observations made by other expeditions sent out for the same purpose; but we have said enough to show that at any rate the Sicilian party has done good work, and that the trouble and expense which it has taken to send them to their stations have not been thrown away.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At the meeting of this society on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Mr. Cubitt, vice president, in the chair, five candidates were balloted for and declared to be duly elected, including two members, viz.:—Mr. James Elward Day, Melbourne, Australia; and Mr. Francis Jones, B.A. Eng. for Irrigation, Guzerat. Three gentlemen were elected associates, viz.:—Lieut. Colonel George Chesney, R.E., president of the (New) Indian Civil Engineering College; Mr. John William Inglis, Ex. Eng., P.W.D., British Burmah; and Mr. Charles Marshall Poole, Notting-hill. At the close of 1870 the numbers of the several classes belonging to the institution were; 16 honorary members, 709 members, 1,010 associates, and 201 students, together 1,936, as against 1,802 at the same date last year, showing an increase at the rate of 7½ per cent. in the twelve months.

THE INUNDATION AT ROME.

VISIT OF THE KING OF ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 29.

A SUDDEN inundation of the Tiber has turned Rome into a muddy Venice and completely submerged the Campagna. It began the day before yesterday, and attained its maximum last night, when three-fourths of the city were under water. The Corso, where the flood reached to the Palazzo Doria, might then have been mistaken for the grand canal at Venice; and the Piazze Colonna had the appearance of a lake, which the necessities of the population covered with boats. The water has now receded to the Palazzo Chigi. Up to this point boats continue to navigate the Corso, freighted not only with passengers, but with every kind of commodity. Some of the wealthiest shopkeepers in the Corso are ruined, the flood having come upon them so rapidly that they were unable to save any of their stock, and it is pitiable to hear of the disasters in other parts of the city. The shops in all the streets bordering on the Corso are damaged, and some of their owners are heavy losers. Rich silks, embroidered cloaks, jewels, loaves of bread, whatever was movable in the streets, barricades, cabs, and carriages, were swept away by the resistless waters. Yesterday a basket containing an infant floated down the stream, and was fished out by the bersaglieri. Great complaints are made of the new municipality, which has left the citizens without the least assistance in their efforts to escape the flood. This negligence is compared with the admirable arrangements made in similar visitations under the Pontifical Government; and people here have found out what you know so well in London, that free municipalities lack the energy of responsible authorities. But, bad as is the state of things in Rome, the Campagna is in far worse condition. The villas, farms, and vineyards are destroyed; the railway bridges carried away, and the rails in the cuttings torn up; all communication cut off, and the expanse of garden and field turned into a sea.

In the Leonine City the flood has completely surrounded the Vatican, but to-day it is so far abated that visitors can reach the apostolic palace in a carriage by allowing the horses to wade up to their bellies. The Pope has shown his usual sympathy for the poor in this emergency, sending out large sums of money, which have greatly alleviated the prevailing misery. The Holy Father's gifts were especially beneficial among the Jews in the Ghetto, where, owing to the proximity of the Tiber, the flood poured in without a moment's notice, and consequently committed the greatest havoc. The Pope received on his fête-day several presents of money, in sums varying from 20,000 to 30,000 francs, and he will be able to give freely. France, in the midst of her deadly struggle for existence, sent him 170,000 francs. The Holy Father gave audiences to the Corps Diplomatique, including M. Lefèvre, charge d'affaires of France. The prelates consider it a bad omen that the number of receptions was thirteen. I am informed that an officer from the King of Italy presented himself daily at the Vatican for nearly a fortnight with a letter from the King to the Pope, asking him to relieve King Amadeus from the excommunication laid on the house of Savoy, but was finally told by Cardinal Antonelli that the letter could not be received. The delay, however, indicates hesitation on the part of the Pope; and, consequently, the existence of a more conciliatory disposition. The King of Italy has just sent 20,000 francs for the sufferers from the flood.

ROME, Jan. 6.

Every day continues to bring reports of the disasters caused by the flood which, carrying misery into every quarter of Rome, has left the poor without shelter and reduced many of the better class to beggary. When the Pope appeared in state with loaves appeased the Corso the cries of the populace for bread would have moved the sternest heart. Hundreds must have perished but for the timely bounty of the Pope, who sent out 135,000 francs for distribution, besides large sums dispensed by his almoner, Monsignor de Mérode. This active prelate was assisted by the Sisters of Charity and the Belgian Brotherhood of the Concettini. The prelates, the Roman clergy, and religious orders and the secular priests have taken no part in the good work, but stood sullenly aloof. On the other hand, the Italian troops, the National Guard, and the Municipal Guard, acting under the Italian authorities, have behaved admirably, answering every call for their services, and displaying the utmost zeal and promptitude.

The distress was still very general when we received the long promised visit of the King of Italy. He arrived at the end of the old year—and, let us hope, of the old era—at four o'clock in the morning, and was met at the station by General La Marmora and a brilliant retinue, by the municipal juntas, and all the leading authorities. Notwithstanding the earliness of the hour, a large crowd assembled at the station. The King was accompanied by the Ministers Visconti-Venosta, Lanza, and Sella, and the whole party proceeded to the Quirinal, where another crowd had collected and more authorities. The reception of the King was good but not enthusiastic. In the course of the morning his Majesty gave audience to Prince Doria, assessor of the municipal junta, who presented an address from the municipality. At eight o'clock the King attended by Prince Doria and his Ministers, by the Grand Chamberlain, and other high officers, left the Quirinal for the besilica of St. Mary Maggiore. The Royal train drove rapidly through the streets, so that it was difficult for the assembled throngs to catch a glimpse of the King, and a number made a rush for the basilica, expecting to witness there a grand spectacle. But the canons, defying the orders of the authorities, refused either to light up the edifice or to ring the bells, and the multitude found the cathedral without even a taper to break the gloom. Cries were raised of "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" and a party attempted to break down the doors of the canonry. The tumult was at its height when the Royal carriages arrived in the piazza, and the King, hearing the uproar, would not alight, but ordered the cortège to go on to St. John Lateran. A thunderstorm proceeded in advance to tell the canons to open the great doors of the cathedral to the King. The canons refused, declaring they could only open the great doors to the Pope, or on an order from him in writing. The King would not alight at the side-door, and the carriages drove on to the Colosseum, and thence to the Capitol. There his Majesty visited the museum, and was enthusiastically greeted by an immense crowd. From the Capitol he returned by the Corso and Pincian-hill to the Quirinal, and at half-past nine in the evening terminated his visit, leaving Rome for Florence, to hold the New Year's reception. The King sent his aide-de camp, the Marquis Spinola, to the Pope with a complimentary letter, which Cardinal Antonelli accepted, and at once presented to the Holy Father.

The *Tempo* of yesterday announced that the Pope was seriously ill. There is not the least foundation for this statement. The Pope, indeed, is in better health than could be expected, though his long confinement causes depression of spirits. His fits of dejection alarm the Cardinals, and even his physician urges the expediency of change of air. I believe it is only a fear of insult from the party of action that deters the Holy Father from yielding to this counsel.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PARIS PROVISIONS AND THEIR PRICES.

PARIS, Dec. 31.

THE latest novelty in the *menu du siége* is elephant, for, strange to relate, it was only the other day that these voracious animals, which must recently have required almost the income of a Rothschild to maintain them, were sent to the abattoir. A most exorbitant price was obtained for them—as much as seven and twenty thousand francs for the three. They were possibly fine meaty animals and weighed a good number of tons; but it is to be hoped that their flesh will prove less tough than their hides, otherwise they will not be particularly delicate eating. The purchaser was M. Deboos, a well-known butcher of the Boulevard Haussmann, who seems bent upon rivalling his speculative confrère of the *Rue* des Ecuries d'Artois, at the upper end of the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, whose shop has been for some time past a kind of menagerie of defunct wild animals. Almost every specimen from the Jardin des Plantes and the Jardin d'Acclimatation has at one time or another made its appearance there, and one may still see ticketed for sale such questionable dainties as lion, camel, seal, bear, and parrot. According to the proprietor of this establishment, camel is a superior kind of veal, seal surpasses lamb, and bear excels the most delicious pork; but with regard to the king of animals our wild beast butcher preserves a discreet silence.

Now that our chevaux de luxe have been requisitioned and sent to the abattoir, our omnibus horses are doomed to follow. M. Jezierski, the well-known military correspondent of the *Opinion Nationale*, demands that all, or at any rate the great majority, of the horses used in trade be taken possession of by the Government and forthwith killed and salted, for by keeping them alive, he argues, oats are wasted, while the animals themselves get thinner and thinner every day owing to their allowance of food being limited. Ever since we were regularly put upon horseflesh people have been enquiring what becomes of all the fillets, the prime part of the horse from a gastronomic point of view. The *Figaro* asserts that the butchers either tell you that they receive the carcases minus the filet, or else that it is all sold, and people seem to be impressed by the idea that certain officials are specially favoured by having these choice morsels reserved for them.

So thoroughly pinched are all classes in the matter of food at the present moment—spite of yesterday's decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce according a general ration of about a couple of ounces per head of "très-bonne viande de bœuf conservée," in addition to haricots, olive oil, coffee, and chocolate, with which to inaugurate the new year—that the papers discuss our smallest resources in this respect with quite as much zest as they do our most important military operations They complain that the grocers and dealers in preserved provisions are allowed to charge ten times the ordinary price for many of the articles they vend, and not only do they demand of the Government what becomes of the choicer morsels, but also of the inferior parts of the noble animal. The *Figaro* food commissioner, who has been investigating the subject, reports that a certain M. Dourdan has contracted with the authorities for the hearts, kidneys, livers, lights, and brains of all the horses killed, for which he pays 30f. per horse, and which he is under an engagement to convert into alimentary substances, such as sausages, black puddings, pâtés de foie, and the like. The feet, tripe, &c., are apportioned among the various mairies, and disposed of by these to the tripemen at from 15f. to 20f. per animal. Horses' heads, with the tongues and brains removed, are commonly sold at the Halles at 1f. 25c. per lb.—a most exorbitant price when it is considered that the head is bone, and that little more than is there to chew acquires when cooked all the elastic toughness of india rubber. Still the *Figaro* offers us this consolation: "To-day," it says, "everything is eaten."

Horseflesh, nevertheless, does not agree with every one, and of a couple of gastronomic connaissances whose digestions rebel against the *viande de cheval*, one is reduced to feed on bread and rice soaked in horse broth flavoured with Liebig's extract; while the other, whose funds I expect are getting low, experiments with his digestive organs in the wildest way, and gives all the economical methods of appeasing the pangs of hunger recommended in the newspapers a fair trial. Recently he breakfasted off boiled oats, and protested yesterday that his intestines were perfectly sore from the sharp husks grating against them. He fears by the time peace and plenty come round again his digestion will be so far impaired as to induce him to feed off cavalanta arabica, that last resort of noble appetites. Apropos of the effects of a diet of horseflesh, excuse is being found for the National Guards who ran away at Créteil on the plea that they had lately been fed exclusively off racehorses.

Just before Christmas cats commenced to disappear from the shops which ordinarily sold them, and it is supposed that at the present time nearly the whole of these domestic pets are eaten. Possibly on the principle of killing off the horses that they may not consume the oats, on which we shall soon be constrained to live ourselves, the cats have been sacrificed to preserve our few remaining rats and mice. Dog, however, is still on sale at from 2f. to 3f. the pound, and poultry can be obtained by those who are prepared to pay exorbitant prices for it, such as 100f. for a turkey, 60f. for a goose, and 25f. for a fowl. Eggs sold wholesale by auction rather more than a week ago realized a trifle over a franc apiece; their retail price is a franc and a half, and even at this figure the soundness of the article is not guaranteed. Salt costs a franc and a half per lb., while coffee and sugar have only risen about 50 per cent., and jam has not advanced at all in price. Carrots and turnips range from 50 centimes to a franc each; onions are retailed at the rate of 20f. the gallon, and potatoes at the unheard-of price of 50f. the bushel. We are consoled, however, by assurances that these prices are not likely to increase but rather to diminish, as the vegetables ordered to be raised in the outskirts of Paris at the commencement of the siege, in accordance with the forcing system of MM. Joigneaux and Cartelier, will shortly be brought to market.

Ever since the investment the price of fish has steadily risen until attaining a rate equivalent to from 1f. to 1f. 25c. per lb. Recently, however, unlike most other luxuries, the price has diminished, and today it has dropped to 5f. This result is due to the "Compagnie des Mariniers-sauveteurs" of the Seine, who have a double mission in connection with the defence of Paris. At one time they are employed in bridging the Marne, as on the occasion of the recent sorties, and at others devote themselves to catching fish for the hospitals, ambulances, and markets. Originally they caught only a limited quantity, but since they have been furnished with proper nets they haul in about 800lb. daily. Those improved fishermen each receive a couple of francs and a pint and three-quarters of wine per day. Of the fish caught by them a certain quantity is distributed to the hospitals and ambulances, while the residue is put up to sale by auction at the Halles, the proceeds resulting from which, ranging from five to fifteen hundred francs per day, are paid over to the authorities.

Not only is Paris supplied with a limited quantity of fresh-water fish, but, according to the *Liberté*, with even sea fish as well:—

"Do you think (asks M. Leroy) that it is possible at the present moment to eat fresh lobster, oyster, and other sea fish in the heart of Paris? This is no mere fancy of a Parisian bourgeois, for as regards fresh lobster, at any rate, I have myself both seen and tasted it at a restaurant in the quarter of the Italiens so recently as three days since. To those who desire an explanation of the enigma, I would add: Fill your purse and make your way no farther than Reuil, where, if you display proper tact, the persons you question will direct you to a certain spot. Arrived there, be both liberal and insinuating, when, if you should be lucky enough to present yourself at a time when Argo has arrived, an individual possessed apparently of an "open sesame" through the Prussian lines will place at your disposition various examples of the gastronomic treasures of the ocean. I cannot tell you more than I know myself; but with regard to the fresh lobster at the restaurant I speak of, be certain it is a positive and succulent reality."

Since the severe weather set in, and almost all kinds of provisions have become so exceedingly dear, bird traps are common all over Paris, and sparrows spitted like larks are a coveted dish. Concierges bait traps on the house-tops, and lodgers set them in balconies and on window-sills, and it is even said that the numerous Paris bird-stuffers, finding any unpecuniary profit by the confidence with which they have inspired the feathered tribe to treacherously seize them and wring their necks when they perch unsuspectingly on their hands.

The recent requisition of all corn and flour held by dealers and private persons is said to have brought considerable stores to light, and now that the exact stock which Paris has to depend on is known to the Government, M. Pelletan, with some fifty employés, is engaged at the Hôtel de Ville upon a complete reorganization of the "Service de la Boulangerie." Nearly the whole of the 700 tons consumed in Paris used to be ground in the provinces, and the capital was almost devoid of flour mills; since the siege, however, 338 mills have been set working by the Government, in addition to which others have been installed in various factories placed at the disposition of the authorities, while as to the "Service de la Boulangerie" itself, among the Mobiles of the centre and the south of France conversant with this particular trade. To make our bread go as far as possible, the *Figaro* suggests tha the Government should interdict the bakers from offering it for sale until it is four-and-twenty hours old; and the *Opinion Nationale* demands that it may not be supplied with the same kind of bread—"pain du siége," in fact—and that inspectors be appointed to see that the same proportions of rice and flour enter into the composition of all the bread baked. The Committee of Subsistences, at its meeting of the 29th, had brought before it the circumstance of the discovery of a considerable quantity of lentils, haricots, and dried peas in the magazines of the Lyons railway station, and of an immense stock of farinaceous substances found, according to some journals, in the cellars of the Hôtel de Ville, and two others at the Halles Centrales.

Although our rations get smaller and our bread blacker every day, the Parisians, far from showing signs of discontent with the meagre fare allotted to them, submit cheerfully to the sacrifices they are called upon to make with the view of prolonging their resistance, if necessary, until the commencement of March, which will give the provincial ample time, if they be so minded, to save Paris.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 13.

At Berlin, on the 10th Jan., the appeal of Dr. Max Hirsch, editor of a newspaper called the *Workm n's Friend*, against a sentence of two months' imprisonment, came on for hearing before the Kammergericht. He had been prosecuted for high treason on account of an article on Napoleon's "internment" at Wilhelmshöhe. The Court acquitted him on the ground that, under the new criminal code, which came into operation in North Germany on the 1st Jan., he had only indulged in free criticism.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The rapidity and certainty with which this Oil will restore strength to the most feeble are thus described by Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case: "After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

A PAPER WAR IN PARIS.

Our Paris Correspondent sends us some extracts from Paris journals, showing the divergence of opinion in Paris as to any action being undertaken by General Trochu. The *Presse* having written a strong article, calling on General Trochu to collect all his disposable force, to make a desperate effort and endeavour to force a line, the *Journal des Débats* gives advice quite the contrary—"Unless under some special circumstances, Trochu ought to immobilise and have inactive the force he can dispose of. A general action would be an immense fault, and might ruin all our hopes." "We beg your pardon," replies the *Presse*, "we greatly differ from you, and should General Trochu follow your advice, we should be decidedly ruined and left without any hopes." The *Journal des Débats*—"The Parisian press, irritated by the bombardment, wishes the military chiefs immediately to attack the enemy, but we are not told whether it is the enemy in the open field, or whether we are to knock our heads against the stone walls of the Prussian fortresses." "In the open field," says the *Presse*; "irritate the enemy and compel them to come out. Once in the open field, our success is almost certain." "Perhaps," again proceeds the *Débats*; "do you think you are in a position to irritate old Moltke? Believe us, the Prussian chief of the staff calculates every step and advances very prudently. It may suit his purpose to appear to be irritated. He will perhaps send out a regiment or two, with orders to retreat at our approach, and when he has drawn us within the range of his Krupps he will mow us down like ripe corn." "Your language," says again the *Presse*, "is unpatriotic, and tends to discourage the ardour of our heroic army." The *Journal des Débats* continues, "Mere words: if your advice be followed, our men will be butchered."—*Globe*, Jan. 13.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND THE "FIRE SHELLS."

VERSAILLES, Jan. 9.

THE bombardment of Paris was continued yesterday, and has, now that the fire from the French forts has slackened, become a real bombardment of Paris, and not a mere artillery duel. What are called here "fire-shells" (Feuer-granaten) were sent into Paris throughout the day and night, and yesterday it was reported as a tremendous piece of news that Paris was on fire in four different places. "I guess New York is too, just now," said an American lady when she heard the news; and when one reflects of the generally incombustible material of which Paris is built, one is inclined to think that too much stress may easily be laid on the firing of a few timber-yards or manufactories containing inflammable materials. Three quarters of Paris which have principally been bombarded from this side—those of Grenelle and Vaugirard—are full of open spaces with wooden shanties, &c., upon them, all singularly liable to be set on fire by the petroleum of the "Feuer-granaten" which are thought so much of by the "leaders of civilization." One large fire is reported close to the Invalides, and it is very probable that the large wooden buildings of the Compagnie des Petites Voitures, which occupy one corner of the Place Vaubau, have been set on fire. This morning there was a thick fog, and now (one o'clock) snow is still falling heavily. All this is greatly in favour of the Prussians, for while their batteries can hardly miss so large a mark as Paris, the French will not only be unable to see where to aim, but also be incapable of hearing the bursting of their shells as are well directed owing to the thick weather. Last night it was rumoured that General Trochu was in Versailles, and though I do not think this report was generally believed, there was a strong conviction that the capitulation of Paris cannot long be delayed. It is said that great disorder is known to prevail within the city, that the poorer inhabitants had been busy pillaging their richer neighbours for food and fuel. It is confidently predicted that we shall all be in Paris by next Sunday. But I cannot help repeating a remark made by a Prussian soldier on the subject of the information from Paris. "Well," he said, "I know our officers are very diligent in seeking for good information about Paris, and I am well aware that several of them have, under various disguises, recently succeeded in penetrating into Paris, and they all agree in saying that each Parisian would like to pronounce the word capitulation if he were not afraid of being denounced by spiteful friends. But then I remember that these same officers told us in October that Paris could not hold out until December, and yet we are in January. So I do not put much trust in what they say."

Just now there is little doubt that the considerable despondency does prevail in Paris, and surely not without reason. Day after day we hear no news of Chanzy or of Bourbaki, and Faidherbe we know has been pushed almost to the Belgian frontier. Then, too, the French have totally failed either to silence or seriously to harass the Prussian batteries. If the latter are permitted to be allowed to continue their work of destruction unmolested, it may well be hoped even by the heartiest French sympathisers that Paris will surrender without delay. One would have imagined that so soon as the "Feuer-granaten" began to fall in Paris, desperate sorties would have been made by the besieged in order to destroy the enemy's batteries; but, so far, nothing like a real attempt to destroy the Prussian siege works, except by shelling, has yet been made. And yet there are many batteries that cannot be more than 2,000 yards from Fort Issy. True, the country round Paris is said to be very woody, and consequently difficult to advance through; but this nature of the ground also affects the Prussians, as they cannot therein make use of their artillery, whose rapid and accurate fire has largely contributed to the German successes in this war. All allusion to the batteries is dangerous, but I may mention that the guns principally used are 12 pounders and (so called) 24-pounders made of bronze, breech-loading. The breech-loading apparatus is on nearly the same principle as that of the steel 4 and 6-pounders field-guns. There are one or two batteries of mortars, some of which are of very accurate fire. The railway viaduct at Auteuil had, I understand, been made impassable by the Prussian fire yesterday, and to-day it has probably been totally demolished.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 13.

HARD TIMES FOR THE "BESIEGED RESIDENT."

THE "Besieged Resident" writes to the *Daily News* on December 29—

"I am looking forward with horrible misgivings to the moment when I shall have no more money, so that perhaps I shall be thankful for being lodged and fed at the public expense. My banker has withdrawn from Paris, and his representative declines to look at my bill, although I offer ruinous interest. As for friends, they are all in a like condition, for no one expected the siege to last so long. As for my hotel, need I observe that I do not pay my bill, but in hotels the guests may ring in vain now for food. I sleep on credit in a gorgeous bed, a pauper. The room is very large. The mattress is smaller, for the firewood comes from trees just cut down, and it takes an hour to get the logs to light, and then they only smoulder, and emit no heat. The thermometer in my grand room, with its silken curtains, is usually at freezing point. Then my clothes—I am seedy, very seedy, and I call upon a friend, the porter eyes me distrustfully. In the streets the beggars never ask me for alms. The other day I had some newspapers in my hand, an old gentleman took one from me and paid me for it. I had read it, so I pocketed the halfpence. I had been absent from Paris before the siege, and I returned with a small bag. It is difficult to find a tailor who will work, and even if he did I could not send him my one suit to mend, for what should I wear in the meantime? Necessity forbids it. My dress jacket is torn and threadbare, my trousers are frayed at the bottom, and of many colours—like Joseph's coat. As for my linen, I will only say that the washerwomen have struck work, as they have no fuel. I invested a few weeks ago in a pair of cheap boots. They are my torment. They are split in various places, and I wear a pair of gaiters—purple, like those of a respectable ecclesiastic, to cover the rents. I bought them on the Boulevard, and at the same stall I bought a bright blue handkerchief which was going cheap; this I wear round my neck. My upper man resembles that of a dog-stealer, my lower man that of a bishop. My greatest troubles are my buttons. When I had more than one change of raiment these appendages remained in their places, now they drop off as though I were a moulting fowl. I have to pin myself together elaborately, and whenever I want to get anything out of my pocket I am afraid of falling to pieces. For my food, allowances myself, in order to eke out as long as possible my resources. I dine and breakfast at a second-class restaurant. Cat, dog, rat, and horse are very well as novelties, but taken habitually, they do not assimilate with my inner man. Horse, doctors say, is heating; I only wish it would heat me. I give this description of my existence as it is that of many others. Those who have means, and those who have none, unless these means are in Paris, row in the same boat.

The society at my second-class restaurant is varied. Many are regular customers, and we all know each other. There are officers who come in however they get leave from outside—hardy, well-set fellows, who take matters philosophically and professionally. They make the most of their holiday and enjoy themselves without much thought of the morrow. Then there are tradesmen who wear kepis, as they belong to the National Guard. They are in much good spirits. Their fortunes are ebbing away, and in their hearts I think they would, although their cry is still "no surrender," be glad if all were over. They talk in low tones, and pocket a lump of the sugar which they are given with their coffee. Occasionally an ex-dandy comes in. I see him look anxiously around to make sure that no other dandy sees him in so unfashionable a resort. The dandy keeps to himself, and eyes us haughtily, for we are too common folk for the like of him. Traviatas, too, are not wanting in the second-class restaurant. Sitting by me yesterday was a girl who in times gone by I had often seen driving in a splendid carriage in the Bois. Her silks and satins, her jewellery and her carriage, had vanished. There were no Russian Princes, no Boyards, no Milords to minister to her extravagances. She was eating her horse as though she had been "poor but honest" all her life. As I watched her washing the tough noble steed down with a pint of viu ordinaire, I realized the alteration which this siege was effecting in the condition of all classes. But the strangest *habitués* of the restaurant are certain stalwart, middle-aged men, who seem to consider that their function in life is to grieve over their country, and to do nothing else for it. They walk in as though they were the soldiers of Leonidas on the high road to Thermopylæ—they sit down as though their stools were curule chairs—they scowl at any one who ventures to smile, as though he were guilty of a crime—they talk to each other in accents of gloomy resolve. When any one ventures to hint at a capitulation, they bound in their seats, and cry, *Oh vera*. Sorrow does not seem to have disturbed their appetites, and as far as I can discover, they have managed to escape all military duty. No human being can be so unhappy, however, as they look. They remind me of the heir at the funeral of a rich relative. Speaking of funerals reminds me that the newspapers propose that the undertakers, like the butchers, should be tariffed. They are the only people who are making a good thing out of the siege. They have raised their prices so exorbitantly that the poor complain that it is becoming impossible for them even to die."

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

MESSRS. ROTHSC